BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, MONDAY, JULY 27, 1863. NO. 211.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Later from the North and Europe--The Yankees claim a Victory over Morgan, &c.

RICHMOND, July 25.—The *Herald* of the 22d, received here, says that the defeat of Morgan in Ohio is confirmed, and that the remainder of his troops, not previously captured, surrendered on Monday. Morgan decamped with a small squad. All the prisoners, (two thousand five hundred) were expected in Cincinnati on Tuesday. In New York on the 21st inst. the 18th Ward Station House, burnt during the riot, fell upon a number of people, mostly children, who were picking wood and coal from the ruins. Twenty-five to forty people were burned in the ruins. Eleven bodies were recovered. Gold rose to 120 and closed at 125. Cotton decidedly firmer. Macready, the tragedian, died recently at Dorsetshire, England. The Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment (negroes) embarked on the 21st at Boston, for Newbern. The *Herald* says it is assured that the Emperor of the French will order the newly constituted Government of Mexico to recognize the South and make such treaties as may be mutually beneficial.

A mob attacked the Railroad Station at Staten Island on Monday night. Several were killed and thirty taken prisoners by Hawkins' Zouaves. Two of the latter killed. The *Africa* has arrived at Halifax. The American question was widely discussed, both by the papers and in Parliament. Palmerston requested Roebuck to drop the discussion of the question of recognition as not desirable. Could resume it or bide the future action of the Government. Liverpool cotton market 11th, very quiet and without change in quotations.

Still Later from the North.

RICHMOND, July 25.—Baltimore papers of the 23d have been received here. Morgan with 500 men was proceeding, at last accounts in the direction of McConnelsville, with the evident intention to cross into Virginia, above gunboat navigation. Federal forces pursuing.

A telegram from Cairo on the 21st, says four hundred rebels, whose intentions were to attack Camp Davis, six miles South of Corinth, were surprised and captured on Saturday. Gen. Ransome, who was sent from Vicksburg to Natchez to stop the crossing of cattle at that point for the Confederate army, is said to have captured five thousand cattle, a large quantity of ammunition and a number of prisoners.

Correspondent of the New York *Times* says very little will be done for the next six weeks by Grant's army, on account of the sickly season and intense heat. Nothing from Meade or Rosecrantz.

A Blast from Bennett--No News from the Army.

RICHMOND, July 26.—Lincoln has removed from active service and placed on the retired list Gens. Wool, Harney and Harvey Brown. The *Herald* of the 22d asserts that the war is substantially over, and says all political difficulties can be settled by granting the Confederates all the rights of American citizenship under the Constitution, and at the same time by proclaiming war against England and France. Let war be declared against them at once, and there will be no need of conscription. There will be twice as many volunteers as will be required to whip from this continent the Western Powers of Europe, and teach them a lesson they will not be likely to forget for the balance of the century.

Not a word of news this morning from Northern Virginia or elsewhere.

From Charleston—Heavy Firing Continued, &c.

CHARLESTON, July 24.—Bombardment was renewed early this morning and rapid and continuous firing continued till flag of truce went down at nine o'clock. The attack was renewed, this evening, the enemy occasionally firing at Cummings Point. Sumter is replying heavily, and continuous now, nine, P. M. We sent down to the fleet, to-day, one hundred and five paroled prisoners, and received forty. A physician just from Hilton Head, says fifty-four of our regulars took the oath last Wednesday. Casualties this morning, some three killed and six wounded. This evening not heard from.

Jackson Evacuated—Depredations, &c.

MORTON, July 24.—The enemy evacuated Jackson yesterday morning. Wirt Adams' cavalry dashed in and captured a few stragglers. Catnon also evacuated.—Grant's entire army had gone to Vicksburg. They have entirely devastated the country through which they passed. Our cavalry captured forty robbers with a Lieutenant who were sacking houses. Attempts to blow up the State House failed, though it is badly damaged. Our cavalry are pursuing. They have destroyed all machine shops, rolling stock, cannon and road between there and Jackson. Mobile will, no doubt, be the next place attacked.

From Vicksburg.

MORTON, July 24.—An officer just from Vicksburg says McPherson's entire corps left that place on the 21st and went up the river. Their officers stated they were going to Richmond. Transports from above are continually arriving. Nearly all the rolling stock and cannon have been sent up to Grenada and consequently saved.

MARRIED,

In the town of Louisburg, on Tuesday night the 21st inst., by Elder Jessu L. Stegall, Mr. J. CALHOUN AYCOCKE, formerly of 32d Regt. of N. C. Troops, but late of Kinston, N. C., to Miss SALLY ANN MURPHY, daughter of Joseph and Harriet Murphy, all of Louisburg.

DIED,

In Graham, Alamance Co., July 23d, HENRY S. BLACKWELL, late of Newbern, N. C., in the 29th year of his age.

Standard copy and send bill to Progress.

DROWNED.—A colored boy, some 15 years of age, the property of Mr. Litchford, of this city, was drowned while bathing with others, in Crabtree, on yesterday.

Bishop Atkinson preached to a large and attentive congregation in Christ Church yesterday. At the conclusion of the sermon Rev. M. Smedes, Deacon, was admitted to the Holy Order of Priesthood.

FROM THE NORTH.

Dates to the 21st received. We give the following brief summary:

SHARP CAVALRY FIGHT ON THE POTOMAC—THE ENEMY DRIVEN ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

On last Friday the Yankee General Gregg attempted to make a sweeping raid on the rear of Lee's army. Between Shepherdstown and Martinsburg he came up with Stuart's cavalry, and, a severe engagement after of several hours, Gregg was driven back and forced to recross the Potomac.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF MORGAN'S EXPEDITION WHILE ATTEMPTING TO CROSS THE RIVER.

The Northern papers have a batch of dispatches from Ohio, telling of the "defeat" of Morgan. It appears that Morgan attempted to cross the Ohio river near Cooleyville, but was prevented by the gunboats—loosing, the account says, 150 by killed and drowning, and one thousand taken prisoners. Morgan finding himself surrounded, broke up his force in detachments and attempted to strike for different crossings of the river. They were being pursued by the Yankee force. Some 300 of Morgan's men are said to have safely crossed the river at Beallsville to the Virginia shore, compelling the citizens to ferry them across. The remainder of Morgan's force, the Yankees claim, were being overtaken and pursued.

THE WOUNDED CONFEDERATES AT GETTYSBURG.

A dispatch from Washington says:

Agents of States charged with the care of the wounded, come hither from the field of Gettysburg, and state that thousands of rebel wounded are yet unprovided with shelter or surgical treatment.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

The New York *Albion* has been informed, through some source, which is said to be neither Federal nor Confederate, that the monitors in the recent attack on Battery Wagner "did not altogether realize the fond expectations entertained in their behalf." "They pounded away," says the *Albion*, "very vigorously on the first day; a heavy sea on the following one kept them aloof, but their fire, when brought again into action, is said to have been feeble and wild, and it is added, that they have been withdrawn." The *Albion* then asks very significantly: "Were they damaged?—Had their ponderous turrets become unmanageable? We cannot say.

Bombast in the English Commons--More of Morgan--Gen. Lee's Army, &c.

RICHMOND, July 26.—In the House of Commons on the 10th, Sir J. Fergusson urged the considering of a change in the character of the American war. It would be impolitic to resume the discussion of the subject of recognition of the South, and he therefore moved an adjournment. Palmerston seconded the motion in order to add his request to Roebuck to drop the debate, which stood for Monday. Events of the utmost importance are taking place in America, and let us show the world it would not be desirable to resume the discussion. He submitted also that interview between two members of the House and a foreign sovereign was a matter scarcely a fit subject for debate in the House, and might tend to prevent the Emperor of the French, in future, from giving a courteous reception to Englishmen of distinction.

Lindsey complained of attacks upon his veracity in Ministerial organ. He declared all that Roebuck stated respecting the interview, true. Coningeham was prepared to show the sympathies of the working class all favor, but the Northern States were struggling against a rebellious slave power. Gregory believed if Roebuck persisted his motion would be rejected by a large majority, which action would be construed into opposition to independence of the Confederacy. Whereas the fact was known that a vast number of the members were Southern, heart and soul, but did not wish in the face of events now pending to pronounce a premature decision. Forster expressed hope that the debate would go on; that England would no longer display such an amount of cowardice in the matter which she had hitherto done whenever the American questions arose.

Roebuck said he would resolve an answer until Monday, when motions of adjournment was withdrawn.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Morgan crossed Muskingum river at Eaglesport, yesterday. Scouts report his force 1,000 strong, with three pieces of artillery. Latest reports say the 86th Ohio is fighting the rebels and driving them towards Zanesville.

A proclamation of President Davis will be published tomorrow, appointing the 21st August as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

Official communication from Lee to Cooper contradicts Meade's statement that he had captured a brigade of infantry, etc. As the Confederate army retreated to the South bank of the Potomac, only a few stragglers and two guns were taken by the enemy.

Central train resumed regular trips to-day. Brought from Gordonsville this evening 350 prisoners, captured in the fight on Friday at Snicker's Gap. Yankees attempted to prevent our troops passing through the Gap. Hill's corps charged the enemy and cleared the roads and captured the prisoners above mentioned. No particulars to-night.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL A DESIRABLE FARM OF ABOUT 300 acres three miles from Raleigh.
July 24-2w W. R. ANDREWS.

TOBACCO FOR SALE.

200 BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO AT Lynchburg prices. W. R. ANDREWS.
July 24-2w

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to
July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

A FEW VALUABLE ARTICLES OF MEDICINE, Pulvarised Opium, Chlorate of Potassa, Epsom Salts, Castor Oil, Chlorinated Soda (Labarraquis Solution,) Bi-Carbonate Soda;—also, Castile Soap. All in quantities to suit, and at low rates.

Also a fine Canadian Stallion; and a No. 1 Rosewood, Iron Frame Piano. Inquire of the Subscriber,
L. MILLER, M. D.,
July 11-2w* Kinston, N. C.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.
PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

$4,000 WILL BE PAID FOR A SUBSTITUTE over 45 years of age. He must show certificate of good character. Apply to S. L. W.,
July 28-6t* Progress Office.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Conscript Office,
CAMP HOLMES, July 25th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO COLONELS OF Militia and to all concerned that the first paragraph of General Orders, No. 14 issued from this office must not be construed as applying to any person exempted as the owner or overseer of (20) twenty negroes under the Exemption Act, approved October 11th, 1862, as so much of said act as relates to exemptions of owners and overseers of 20 negroes has been repealed by an act approved May 1st, 1863.

To claim exemption as the overseer of 20 negroes, persons must comply with all the conditions of said act hereto annexed.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adjutant.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
Richmond, Va., May 14, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING ACT OF CONGRESS IS PUBlished for the information of all concerned:

An Act to repeal certain clauses of an Act entitled an Act to exempt certain persons from military service, etc., approved 11th October, 1863.

"1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That so much of the act approved October 11th, 1862, as exempts from military service, one person, either as agent, ower or overseer, on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws or ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service, and in States having no such law, one person, as agent, owner or overseer on each plantation of twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service, and also the following clause of said act, to wit: 'and, furthermore, for additional police for every twenty negroes, on two or more plantations, within five miles of each other, and each having less than twenty negroes and on which there is no white male adult not linble to military duty, one person, being the oldest of the owners or overseers on such plantations,' be and are hereby repealed.

"2. For the police and management of slaves there shall be exempted one person on each farm or plantation, the sole property of a minor, a person of unsound mind, a *feme sole* or a person absent from home in the military or naval service of the Confederacy, on which there are twenty or more slaves: *provided* the person so exempted was employed and acting as an overseer previous to the 16th of April, 1862, and there is no white male adult on said farm or plantation who is not liable to military duty; which fact shall be verified by the affidavits of said person and two respectable citizens, and shall be filed with the enrolling officer: *and provided* the owner of such farm or plantation, this agent or legal representative, shall make affidavit and deliver the same to the enrolling officer, that after dilligent effort no overseer can be procured for such farm or plantation not liable to military duty; *provided further*, that this clause shall not extend to any farm or plantation on which the negroes have been placed by division from any osher farm or plantation, since the 11th day of October, 1862: *provided further*, that for every person exempted as aforesoid, and during the period of such exemption, there shall be paid annually into the public treasury by the owners of such slaves the sum of five hundred dollars.

"3. Such other persons shall be exempted as the President shall be satisfied ought to be exempted, in district of country deprived of white or slave labor indispensable to the production of grain or provisions, necessary for the support of the population remaining at home, and also on account of justice, equity and necessity.

"4. In addition to the State officers exempted by the act of October 11th, 1862, there shall also be exempted all State officers whom the Governor of any State may claim to have exempted for the due administration of the government and laws thereof: but this exemption shall not continue in any State after the adjournment of the next regular session of its Legislature, unless such Legislature shall, by law, exempt them from military duty in the provisional army of the Confederate States.

[Approved May 1, 1863]

G. J. RAINS.
Brigadier General and Superintendent.

July 27-1w.

☞ Register, Standard, Western Democrat, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, and Ashville News, copy one week with this paragraph.

Conscript Office,
CAMP HOLMES, July 25, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE IS HEREBY PUBlished for the information of all concerned.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Com'dr of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adjt.

NOTICE.

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
Richmond, Va., July 21st, 1863.

To answer numerous inquiries, and to correct errors not uncommon, the following notice is published to all concerned:

I. Under the recent call of the President, extending the conscript age, all substitutions have ceased to be valid if the substitute be less than 45 years old and is not otherwise exempt by law.

II. Membership, unless as an officer duly accepted by the War Department, of local organization for home defence or special service, confers no claim to exemption from Confederate service; neither does service in the militia, unless in case of officers actually in commission who have duly qualified.

III. Hereafter any one furnishing a substitute will become liable in his own person whenever the services of the substitute are lost to the Government from any cause other than the casualties of war.

IV. Applications for exemption, on any ground whatever, must first be addressed to the local enrolling officer, who, if he has not power to act, or is in doubt, will refer them to higher authority, with report of the facts. All such addressed direct to higher authority will necessarily and invariably be referred back for local examinatien and report; and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals against adverse decisions by local officers will be forwarded by them for hearing, when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

V. Commandants of Conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States. G. W. LAY, Lt. Col., A. A. G.,
July 27-1w Acting Chief of Bureau.

Register, Standard, Western Democrat, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman and Ashville News, copy until 20th August next with this paragraph.

SALE OF LAND.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE OF THE COURT of Equity of Wake County and State of North Carolina, in the case of "Ann Eliza Honicutt against Geo W. Thompson, Adm'r, and Sion H. Rogers," made at Spring Term, 1861, and orders from time to time made in said cause, I shall proceed to sell, at the Court House door, on Tuesday of August Term of the County Court, 1863, at 12 M., the House and Lot in the pleadings mentioned and described in the above entitled case. The premises are located in the Southeastern part of the City of Raleigh, now occupied by Mrs. Honicutt and family, and adjoining the lots of Stephen Justice, Mary Saunders and others.—The House has two rooms and in tolerable repair, and there is ground enough for a good garded. I understand this lot always rents well.

The purchaser can give bond and good security, payable twelve months after date, with interest from date, or he can pay *cash*. R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.
July 17-td

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR 6¼ OCTAVO ROSEWOOD Piano Forte, made by Knape & Ghale, of Baltimore, The above Piano has the entire Iron Frame, and is finished all round, having four round corners, a very fine tone and every way a first rate instrament. Enquire of
JAS. PIRSSON,
July 9-tf Harget St., opposite the Fair Grounds.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day.....$ 5
Week.....28
Month.....90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

☞ One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.
June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.
SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day,.....$6.00
" " week,.....35,00
" " month,.....100,00
Children under ten, and servants, half price.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.
P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23-tf] B. & CO.

SPUN COTTON EXCHANGED FOR LARD.

WE WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS AT OUR OIL AND SOAP FACTORY, in Fayetteville, as follows: 1 bunch of Yarns, No. 5, 6, 7 and 8, (averaging,) for 10 pounds of Lard each; 1 bunch, No. 9, for 11 pounds of Lard, and 1 do., No. 10, for 12 pounds. We will exchange upon these terms for one half of any amount of Lard, paying cash at full wholesale prices for the other half; or we will give one bunch of Spun Cotton, from No. 5 to 10, for 12 pounds of Lard.

A. McLAUCHLIN & CO.
A pure article of LARD OIL for sale at our Factory.
July 3-1m* A. McL. & CO.

PRINTERS' INK MANUFACTURED BY

B. A. RANDALL,
Marieta, Georgia.

BOOK, NEWS AND COLORED INKS, OF AN EXcellent quality, and warranted equal to the best Northern make.

Book Ink at 60 cents to $4 per pound.
News Ink at 75 cents per pound.
Colored Inks at $1 to $8 per pound, in half pound and pound cans. June 27-1m

JUST RECEIVED.

THE IMMORTAL C. M. FARRISS HAS JUST REturned with a splendid assortment of

BLOCKADE GOODS,

with the latest report of London Fashions. Call and see.
LACK & FARRISS,
July 9-tf Merchant Tailors.

COTTON YARN.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE A SMALL lot of COTTON YARN, desirable No's., at Haw River Depot N. C. R. R. SWEPSON & McADEN.
July 23-5t*

TO HIRE.

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR, A STRONG, HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN. APPLY at
July 22-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO.,

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Wilmington, N. C., 17th July, 1863.

DIVIDEND No. 24.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a Dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after 1st August next.

Transfer books closed till day of payment.
July 21-1w L. H. DEROSSET, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

N. C. STATE BONDS AND COUPONS.

NOTICE IS HEREY GIVEN THAT THE YANKEE raiders who visited Rocky Mount Depot on the 20th July, 1863, took from the Iron safe of W. W. Parker, the following Bonds, to wit: Bonds, Nos. 448, 449, 450, 451, 452 and 453, of $1,000 each, dated respectively 1st day of January, 1863, and running for 30 years. These were North Carolina State Treasury Bonds, with Coupons, none of which had been collected up to the time of capture. They were made payable to bearer and belong to Wm. E. Pope, of Rocky Mount.

The public generally and all Banks and Brokers are hereby notified and requested not to receive said bonds or either of them, or their Coupons, without my endorsement, in my own hand writing. And the Public Treasurer of the State and his agents. Clerks and employees are hereby forewarned and prohibited from receiving the said Bonds or any part thereof, or paying the Coupons thereto attached. Any information about said Bonds will be thankfully received. WM. E. POPE.
Rockp Mount, July 23rd, 1862. July 24-2w

A TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, A TEACHER TO TAKE CHARGE OF A school in my family. She must be well qualified to teach the various English branches and music on the Piano, both vocal and instrumental. Any lady desiring a situation as teacher will please address
DR. P. S. FOSTER,
July 24-1w* Louisburg, Franklin Co., N. C.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

LORILLARD'S SNUFF, RAILROAD SNUFF,
Lorrilard's Scotch (Salt) Snuff, Appleby's Railroad (Fresh) Snuff. For sale by A. A. WILLARD,
June 15-3m Greensboro' N. C.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco, in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25-3m.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by JOLLY & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisments inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OR TWELVE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 6 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 00	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	48 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Conscript Office, Camp Holmes, N. C.,
July 23, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROCLAMATION OF the President, issued the 15th inst., Colonels of Militia will, on the 20th day of August, enroll all persons in the bounds of their Regiments, between the ages of 18 and 45, who have not already received certificates of exemption or detail.

Enrolling Officers of North Carolina are directed to make their appointments immediately to visit the Regiments within their Districts, commencing on the 20th day of August.

Notice is hereby given to all interested, that persons liable to conscription have the right to volunteer in any company in regular service of the Confederate States before enrollment. After enrollment they must come to camp, where they will be assigned to commands of their choice as far as practicable. All persons, therefore, desiring to volunteer, must do so before the 20th of August, (the day of enrollment.) Transportation will be furnished at this office.

After enrollment substitutes cannot be accepted under any circumstances except at this office. The principal is required to appear in person with the substitute. Substitutes under 18 or over 50 will not be accepted. Certificate of good moral character is required before the substitute will be taken.

This call is made by the President from absolute necessity to meet the increased force of the enemy; to strengthen and support our gallant and veteran army; to protect and defend our homes and firesides, and drive the invader from our soil. Our veteran troops require the assistance of every man who can shoulder a musket or draw a sword. The Commandant, therefore, earnestly hopes that this call will be responded to promptly, cheerfully and with our unwavering determination to swell the list of our glorious and gallant dead, if necessary, for our freedom and independence.

The Commandant takes pleasure again in acknowledging the efficient aid rendered him by the State Officers, and exhorts them to renewed zeal in supplying the necessities of the army.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Com'dt of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adjutant. July 24-2w

NOTICE.

CAMP HOLMES, July 22, 1863.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS WHO HAVE BEEN FURloughed and ordered to report at this Camp will find an ambulance at the depot in Raleigh every day at 1 o'clock, P. M. R. B. BAKER,
July 24-2w. Surgeon in Charge.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA)
Raleigh, July 21st, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 16.

I. THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE States having called into the military service all between the ages of 18 and 45, subject to the Conscript Act, General Order, No. 13, ordering the commanding officers of the Militia to enroll and bring to Raleigh those between 40 and 45 years, is hereby revoked.

By order of Gov. VANCE:
DANIEL G. FOWLE,
July 22-1w Adjutant General.

Daily papers of the State copy one week and weekly and semi-weekly one time.

REWARDS.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THIS PLACE ON THE 12TH inst a nero boy JORDAN. He is about 5 foot 10 or 12 inches high—very black, and has lost his front teeth. He went through Chatham Co. and is possibly trying to get into the Yankee lines. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in jail.
S. G. WORTH,
July 23-2w* Ashboro, N. C.

LACK & FARRISS,

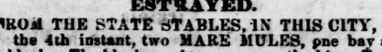
MERCHANT TAILORS;
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.
G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

Office of Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 15, 1863.



THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of 10 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, 7th of July, 1862. W. W. VASS,
June 19—t1A Treasurer.

Raleigh, July 17, 1863.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE R. & G. R. R will not receive private freights to be shipped beyond Gaston. The P. R. R. Company having refused to receive the same at that point makes it necessary to give this notice. C. B. ALLEN, Agent.
July 18-2w*

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

COAL FIELDS.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Hillsboro' Coal Mining and Transportation Company, will be held in my office in Greensborough on Thursday the 23d day of July, 1863. A full and prompt attendance of all the shareholders, in person or by proxy, is earnestly solicited.
July 21-2w JOHN A. GILMER, *President.*

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer
Standard copy

ESTRAYED.

FROM THE STATE STABLES, IN THIS CITY, ON the 4th instant, two MARE MULES, one bay and one black. The black one has a scar on the hip. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for their return to
THOS. D. HOGG,
June 8-tf Captain and Acting Q. M

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 6, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months - -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

A Call to Patriotism.

Every day wounded veterans, from Gen. Lee's army, may be seen passing through the streets of this city for the hospitals in this vicinity. These men have nobly done their duty and the country owes them a debt it can never pay. Some of them will recover and return, while others are so badly injured that they never can meet the foe again. But their places must be filled or the cause is lost, and we appeal to the vehement advocates of a "war to the last man and the last dollar," who make themselves so conspicuous on the streets and who are ever ready to denounce somebody, to show their faith, by their works. The country needs men and must have them. Never mind if you have furnished a substitute, or have a relative or friend in office who has kept you out thus far, the cause is now in peril, and he who has talked war and advocated war for the last three years, and now stays out, is a coward and not worthy to be a freeman. Remember, you have abused others and called your betters traitors,—come up now and face the music. The country wants you and means to have you, but had your patriotism been equal to your profession you would have been in the forefront of the battle long ago.

Let soldiers who have been crippled be put in the "shade offices" and the young gentlemen of fine clothes and French airs take their places in the field.—Every place throughout the country, as large as Raleigh, can furnish a company of "able bodied young men" and not injure any businesss of the government, or hurt anybody or anything but the feelings of the parties themselves. We learn that the clerkships in the Departments in Richmond are all, or nearly all, now filled by disabled soldiers; we remember on the occasion of our last visit there to have seen a young man employed in the Pasport office who had lost one arm. Cannot the same policy be adopted here and elsewhere? We hope so.

But those *intense patriots*, who are constantly denouncing as traitors every man who dares talk of an honorable peace—by negotiaton, should volunteer at once. They have always said they would go in when they were needed, and now we want them to make their words good. They bought their rifles a couple of years ago, practiced shooting and made many promises as to what they meant to do, and now they are wanted. Will they come? No, we have no idea they will.

Affairs in the West.

Our disasters in the West, commencing at Vicksburg, seem to get no better fast. Port Hudson has followed Vicksburg; Jackson has been sacked; Johnston is falling back; the men paroled at Vicksburg are scattered over the country and the Mississippi troops belonging to Johnston's army are deserting in large numbers. This is about the substance of our latest telegrams, and Mobile is looking out for an attack from Grant, while ten thousand Yankees have crossed over the Tennessee River into Alabama, and occupy a position nearer Atlanta, the very heart of Georgia, than Gen. Bragg's army at Chattanooga. It is confessed that Gen. Johnston has not a force sufficient to make a stand against Grant's advancing columns, and this being so, we do not see what is to save Mobile. The fact is, we consider the fall of Mobile, Savannah, and Charleston as only a question of time, and we are not sure but it would be better to evacuate all these places and concentrate our forces in the interior.—Had this been done at Vicksburg, Port Hudson and elsewhere along the Mississippi river, we should have been from thirty to fifty thousand men stronger by it to-day. The fact is, there is more pride involved in the desire to hold these places than substantial benefit to the cause, any way. The fall of Charleston would be a serious matter to the people immediately concerned, but we cannot see how the Confederacy would be endangered thereby. Charleston is not only not the Confederacy, but it is not worth half as much to the government as was Roanoke Island, and its fall would not be as severe a blow as was the fall of that place. We should like to see Charleston held, as we should every place, but if we scatter our forces for the protection of every place having a little neighborhood importance, we may expect disaster to follow disaster until we are exhausted. All we needed to whip Grant and save Vicksburg was men, and had our forces in the South and West been concentrated, instead of scattered over a half dozen States, we should have held them.

Matters are going badly for us in the West, and without improvement and a change of policy, we may soon expect to see the armies of Johnston and Bragg pushed back to Atlanta, with Alabama, Mississippi and a part of Georgia overrun. This is no pleasing prospect we know, but without a speedy change all we have predicted will be surely fulfilled.

Virginia.

The two main armies are back in Virginia; and another great battle may be expected at an early day. Gen. Lee is falling back upon Richmond, and Meade's whole army has crossed the Potomac and is following him. The enemy are, no doubt, being largely reinforced, while our army is much weaker, we fear, than when the battle of Gettysburg was fought. We are sadly in want of men, and now is the time, if ever, for those home-staying people who have made loud professions of attachment for the cause, to offer themselves a sacrifice to their country. We must have more men, or look for disaster upon disaster.

Organize.

The people of other places, threatened by the enemy, are organizing for home defence, and well they may, for raids seem to be the order of the day, and no community is safe. But what are we doing here?—Why is not this whole population, not subject to conscription, at once organized into a battalion for home defence? We may procrastinate and delay, but the time will come when we shall curse our apathy. Every man, able to bear arms, should be organized and drilled at once.

THE FALL OF PORT HUDSON.

FULL AND INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

The following interesting particulars of the siege and fall of Port Hudson, our last remaining stronghold on the Mississippi, is from the Mobile *Register*.

We have conversed with an officer who succeeded in passing out from Port Hudson while the surrender was taking place on Thursday the 9th inst., from whom we have been furnished with details of the siege which will not fail to prove interesting to our readers.

The initiatory steps of the siege may be reckoned from 20th of May, when Gen. Auger advanced from Baton Rouge. His approach being reported by our cavalry, on the 21st Gen. Gardner sent out Col. Miles with 400 cavalry and a battery, under orders to proceed to the Plain Store, six or seven miles from Port Hudson and reconnoitre. About four miles from Port Hudson he encountered the enemy and a severe action ensued of two and a half hour's duration, with the loss of thirty killed and forty wounded on our side. At night, in pursuance of an order of recall from Gen. Gardner, our forces fell back within the fortifications.

At the same time Col. Powers' cavalry, some 300 strong were engaged on the Baton Rouge and Bayou Sara road a mile and a half or two miles from Col. Miles. No communication has been had with them since, and their loss is unknown.

On the morning of the 22d the enemy pushed his infantry forward within a mile of our breastworks, and at the same time it was reported by the cavalry scouts that Gen. Banks, who had recently completed his Teche campaign, was landing troops at Bayou Sara (12 miles above) and moving in the direction of Port Hudson. From Saturday the 23d to Tuesday the 26th inclusive, the enemy were engaged in taking his position for the investment of our works. This being completed, on the morning of the 27th he advanced with his whole force against our breastworks, directing his main attack against the left, commanded by Col. Steadman. Various assaults were also made against the extreme left of Col. Miles and General Beale, the former of whom commanded in the centre, the latter on the right.

On the left the attack was made by a brigade of negroes, comprising about three regiments, together with about the same number of white Yankees, across a bridge which had been built over Sandy Creek on the night of the 25th. This force was thrown against the 39th Mississippi regiment, commanded by Col. Shelby. About 500 negroes in front advaced at double-quick within 150 yards of the works, when the artillery on the river bluff and two light pieces on Col. Shelby's left, opened upon them, and at the same time they were received with volleys of musketry from five companies of thee 30th. The negroes fled in perfect confusion, without firing a gun, probably carrying with them, in their panic flight, their sable comrades further in the rear, for the enemy themselves report that 600 of them perished. If this be so, they must have been shot down by the Yankees in the rear, for the execution we did upon them did not exceed 250; and, indeed, volleys of Musketry were heard in the direction of their flight. Among the slain were found the bodies of two negro Captains with commissions in their pockets.

The 1st Alabama, Lt. Col. Locke, and the 10th Arkansas, Col. Witt, engaged the enemy outside the works, in the thick woods, and fought most gallantly, but were compelled by the heavy odds brought against them to fall back across the creek and within the works. In this action Col. Witt was captured, but was not fated to remain long a prisoner, being one of the daring band who effected their escape from the Maple Leaf, while on their way to a Yankee prison.

Col. Johnson, with the 15th Arkansas regiment, numbering about 300 men, occupied a hill across Sandy Creek, which he had been fortifying for the previous week. About 5,000 of the enemy came against this position, moving down a very narrow road, and many of them succeeded in gaining the breastworks, but they were repulsed and compelled to fall back into the woods, leaving 80 or 90 dead in front of the works.

On Gen. Beale's left, consisting of the 1st Mississippi and the 49th Alabama, the enemy advanced in strong force, and were driven back with great slaughter. The repulse on Col. Miles' left was decisive.

About 3 o'clock the Yankees, true to their knavish national instinct, raised the white flag, and under it attempted to make a rush with their infantry. This being reported to Gen. Gardner, he sent orders to the different commanders not to recognize any white flag unless sent by the Federal commander himself. At sunset the firing ceased, after a hotly contested engagement of 12 hours, during the whole of which our men had behaved with unflinching gallantry, and had completely repulsed the enemy at every point. Every man along the entire line had done his whole duty nobly. While this assault was going on, all the gun an mortar boats kept up an incessant firing upon the lower batteries, but without inflicting any damage.

On the 28th, Gen. Banks sent a flag proposing a cessation hostilities, for the purpose of burying the dead, which was granted. About 3 o'clock P. M. the truce ceased, and the enemy, in heavy force, made a furious attack upon the 1st Alabama, which was gallantly repulsed.

From this time till June 13th, heavy skirmishing was constantly kept up, the men were behind the breastworks night and day, and one could scarcely show his head an instant without being made the mark of a sharpshooter. Many were sick from exposure to the sun and other causes. The enemy were, meanwhile, engaged in digging ditches, erecting batteries, and advancing their parallels. The gun and mortar boats kept up a constant fire by night and day, more, it would seem, for the purpose of exhausting the garrison by wakefulness than from any hope of direct advantage.

Monday, the 13th of June, a communication was received from Gen. Banks, demanding the unconditional surrender of the post. He complimented the garrison and its commander in high terms Their courage, he said, amounted almost to heroism, but it was folly for them to attempt to hold the place any longer, as it was at his will, and he demanded the surrender in the name of humanity, to prevent the sacrifice of lives, as it would be impossible for his commanders to save the garrison from being put to the sword when the works should be carried by assault. His artillery, he said, was equal to any in extent and efficiency, and his men outnumbered ours five to one. He knew to what a condition they were reduced, as he had captured Gen. Gardner's courier sent out with despatches to Gen. Johnston. As these despatches were in cipher, it is probable that Banks exaggarated the amount of information he had derived from them.

Gen. Gardner replied that his duty required him to defend the post, and he must refuse to entertain any such proposition.

On the morning of the 14th just before day, the fleet and all the land batteries which the enemy had succeeded in erecting at 100 to 300 yards from our breastworks, opened fire at the same time. About daylight, under cover of the smoke, the enemy advanced along the whole line, and in many places approached within ten feet of our works. Our brave fellows were wide awake, and opening upon them with "buck and ball" drove them back in confusion, a great number of them being left dead in the ditches. One entire division and a brigade were ordered to charge the position of the 1st Mississippi and the 49th Alabama, and by the mere physical pressure of numbers some of them got within the works, but all those were immediately killed. Every regiment did its duty nobly, but this was the main attack. After a sharp contest of two hours, the enemy were everywhere repulsed and withdrew to their old line, but heavy skirmishing was kept up most of the day.

After this repulse Gen. Banks sent a flag of truce to bury his dead, which remained exposed between the lines for three days. At the end of that time Gen. Gardner sent a flag to Banks, requesting that he would remove them. Banks replied that he had no dead there. Gen. Gardner then desired, Gen. Beale to send a flag to Gen. Auger and request him to bury the dead of his division, which lay in front of the 1st and 49th. Auger replied that he did not think he had any dead there, but he would grant a cessation of hostilities to ascertain. Accordingly parties were detailed to pass the dead bodies over to the Yankees, and 260 odd were removed from this portion of the works, and with them one wounded man, who had been lying there three days without water, and was fly-blown from head to foot. It was surmised that Banks was unwilling that his men should witness the carnage which had been committed, but if that were the case he only made matters worse by this delay, for much exasperation was manifested at the sight of the wounded man, and a great many were heard to say if that was the way the wounded were to be treated they wanted to be out of the army. A great many of the dead must have perished during the three days' interval. In front of Johnson, Steadman, and elsewhere none were buried, and the bodies of the slain could be seen from the breatworks on the day of the surrender, twenty-six days after the fight.

During the rest of the month there was heavy skirmishing daily, with constant firing night and day from the gun and mortar boats, and the works were generally drawn close to our line, which, it may here be remarked, was about three miles in extent, and in the centre some three-fourths of a mile from the river. Batteries of Parrot guns had been erected across the river, which were well served by the U. S. Regulars, and maintained a continuous and very effective fire upon our river batteries, disabling many of the guns. On the land side a formidable battery of seventeen 8, 9 and 10 inch columbiads was established 150 paces from our extreme right, one of seven guns in front of Gen. Beale's centre, one of six guns in front of the 1st Mississippi on the Jackson road, and seven guns and mortars were planted in front of Col. Steadman. From these a fire was maintained day and night, doing but little damage to our men, but as the siege continued, most of our artillery was disabled, only about 15 pieces remaining uninjured at the time of the surrender. During the siege, of six weeks, from May 27th to July 7th inclusive, the enemy must have fired from fifty to seventy-five thousand shot and shell, yet not more than twenty-five men were killed by these projectiles.—They had worse dangers than these to contend against, but against them all they fought like heroes and did their duty cheerfully. Several buildings were burned by the enemy's shells, among which was the mill entailing a loss of two or three thousand bushels of corn.

About the 29th or 30th of June the garrison's supply of meat gave out, when Gen. Gardner ordered the mules to be butchered, after ascertaining that the men were willing to eat them. Far from shrinking from this hardship, the men received their unusual rations cheerfully, and declared that they were proud to be able to say that they had been reduced to this extremity. Many of them, as if in mockery of famine, caugnt rats and ate them, declaring that they were better than squirrels.

At the same time the supply of ammunition was becoming exhausted, and at the time of the surrender there were only twenty rounds of cartridges left, with a small supply for artillery.

The hardships, privations and dangers of the situation were diversified by many exciting incidents. One day our men were rolling ten-inch shells over the rampart to explode against the enemy's works, which were not more than fifteen feet off, when a rush was made at our breastworks by about 200 of the enemy. Two companies were hurried to the spot, and they were driven back. Of some 16 who had gained the interior of our works, every one was killed.

Mining was resorted to by the enemy; and after the surrender they said that they had a charge of 3,000 pounds of powder already laid under the lower river battery. This, in fact, consisting of a single pivot gun, was the key to the whole position, as it commanded both the river and the land approaches, and against this the heaviest guns of the enemy, and their most vigorous efforts by land and water were directed. Their story, however, is somewhat doubted.

But if the enemy mined, the garrison countermined, and succeeded in blowing up the works in front of the 1st Mississippi.

Sometime between the 20th and 30th of June a singular circumstance occurred one night about 11 o'clock, after a heavy fire. The water commenced running up stream, and in half an hour rose six feet. In one place about twenty feet of the bluff disappeared, carrying away one of our river batteries. The roar of the water could be heard like distant thunder. If this were an earthquake—and it is difficult to give any other explanation—it must have "rolled unheaded away" so far as the enemy was concerned, for no notice of it has appeared in any of the Yankee papers.

We are obliged to omit incidents generally, including this brilliant sortie and spiking of the enemy's guns, but merely remark that the story about Banks' capturing fifteen prisoners on that occasion, and sending them back, for whom Gardner liberated a like number of Yankee prisoners, is merely a Yankee romance—in short a lie.

On Tuesday, July 7th, salutes were fired from the enemy's batteries and gunboats, and loud cheering was heard along the entire line, and Yankees who were within conversing distance of our men told them that Vicksburg had fallen. That night about 10 o'clock, Gen. Gardner summoned a council of war, consisting of General Beale, Colonels Steadman, Miles, Lyle and Shely, and Lieut. Colonel Marshal J. Smith, who, without exception, decided that it was impossible to hold out longer, considering that the provisions of the garrison were exhausted, the ammunition almost entirely expended, and a large proportion of the men sick, or from exhaustion unfit for duty. A communication was sent to Gen. Banks stating what had been heard from the men, asking for official information as to the truth of the news, and stating if it were true, that Gen. Gardner was ready to negotiate terms of surrender. Gen. Banks' reply was received just before day, enclosing a letter from Gen. Grant announcing the fall of Vicksburg. Gen. Banks asked Gen. Gardner to appoint commissioners to arrange with those on his part the terms of surrender, and Cols. Miles and Steadman and Lieut. Col Smith were appointed.

Gen. Banks demanded an unconditional surrender, as in the first instance, but finally agreed that officers and soldiers should retain their private property (in which negroes were not included.) A demand for a parole of the garrison was refused. Gen. Banks said he would grant such terms with the greatest pleasure, but the orders of the Secretary of War forbid it.

The surrender was fixed to take place at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 9th. At 6 o'clock the garrison were drawn up in line and two officers of Gen. Gardner's staff were sent to conduct the Federal officer deputed to receive the surrender. This was Gen. Andrews, who entered the lines shortly after 7 o'clock on the Clinton road. Gen. Gardner met him at the right of our line and delivered up his sword, observing that he surrendered his sword and his garrison since his provisions were exhausted. Gen. Andrews replied that he received Gen. Gardner's sword, but returned it to him for having maintained his defence so gallantly.

Meanwhile the enemy's infantry moved down in front of our line, both wings resting on the river, and completely encircling the little garrison, as if to cut off any attempt to escape. About that time our informant succeeded in passing through the lines, and evading the enemy's outposts. A great many of the garrison—probably several hundred—had made an attempt to escape the previous night, but the guard of the enemy was so strict that they could not pass out.

The number of the garrison which surrendered was between 5,000 and 6,000, of whom there were not more than 2,000 effective men for duty. During the siege about 200 had been killed and 300 wounded, besides several deaths from sickness. Among the officers killed were Col. Pixley, of Arkansas, Capt. Boone, of Louisiana, and Lieut. Simonton, of the 1st Mississippi, besides a few others with whose names our informant was not familiar.

The universal feeling in the garrison is that Gen. Gardner did everything in his power to foil the enemy and protract the siege, and only succumed to the direst necessity. The garrison, too, have made a noble record. Even the enemy's accounts, upon which we have been entirely dependent for nearly two months, bear testimony to heroism unsurpassed during this war but much yet remains to be told, and not a word of it but will reflect the greatest honor upon these devoted men.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN LANE'S BRIGADE, AT THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, PA., THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD OF JULY, 1863.

SEVENTH N. C. REGIMENT.

Co A—Killed Private Leander Guy. Wounded: Sergts J L Millseps, J P Marshall, corpls F Morrison, H L Alexander, privates N Baker, G F Brown, J Benfield, H Bentley, Frank Moore, Rufus A Morrison, W N Summers, J H Connolly, J W Fincanon, Jos A Lenox, W B Summer. Missing: Privates J A Beard, J P Gaultney, J Wolcenbour, J L Moore.

Co B—Killed: None Wounded: Corporal L Linker, privates W G Sawyers, W Allman, L C Crinniger, David Hurlocher, M A Carracker, Allison Furr, Wm A Joyner, S Plummer.

Co C—Killed: None. Wounded: Lieuts W G McRae, P P Augustine, privates R Holder, N Adams, D J Gastor. Missing: Privates B Blackburn, A Cameron, D Cameron.

Co D—Killed: None. Wounded: Lieut T J Cahill, privates L Kelly, W M Kistler, F Horrace, Wm Varker. Missing: Sergt P Beglin, prvts A E Kanapanx, J Clark, P Brannon.

Co E—Killed: None. Wounded: Lt J W Vick, sgt G W Baines, corpl N Baines, privates C Carp, W Liles, J Murray. Missing: J H Bottoms, J Savage.

Co F—Killed: None. Wounded: Captain J McLeod Turner, comd's reg't, sgt, Rem, privts J Surratt, E Ridenhour, E Williams, J S Owens, J Loftin, W M Kedwin, J Reid, W Crowford, J Quilman, J D Jordain, W H Sills, R B Hall. Missing: D S DeBerry, J F Johnston, W L Turner, L T Sills, D V Phillips, H M Basinger, Lieut D F Kinney.

Co G—Killed: H B Howard, A Hedgecock, G A King. Wounded: Capt A A Hill, Lt S Weatherspoon, prvts H C Bradley, J H Green, J H McGee, W F Mills, W G Marshall, W Pollard, D Welsh. Missing: Srgts F H Jones, W H McGee. P A McGee, prvts C P Henderson, D Hedgecock, J S Howard, M Prossess, J J Upchurch.

Co H—Killed: None. Wounded: Corpl D F Alexander, D H White, J E Vanpsett, privates D Morrison, D E Alexander, D H Perviance. Missing, Sgt T M Erwin, prvts J S Black welder, J M Carter, A L Alexander, J N G Rogers, D R Wincoff.

Co I—Killed: S Overcark. Wounded: Sgt G M Morrow, corpl J Brown, privts D W Alley, H F Cornelius, T F Purdy, F M Wilson. Missing: Sgt D C Smith, prvts A B McDaniel, R C Stell, P M Parker, D Williams, W A Rose, J M Templeton.

Co K—Killed: None. Wounded: Lieut A M Walker, corpl A A Bumgarner, prvts Wm Deal, M Hoke, Wm Patterson, G W Patterson, Lewis Smith, F Staly. Missing: Sgt W J Simmons, D J McIntosh, privts P L Alexanker T T Brooks, H Christopher, J H Campbell, W Ingold, H Lamberth, L Phillips, Jas Thompson.

List of Casualties of the 7th N. C. Regiment in the Skirmish near Hagerstown, Md.

Co B—Missing: W Still.
Co F—Missing: J Blackburn.
Co H—Missing: S A Phillips.

List of Casualties of the 7th N. C Regt. in Bringing up the Rear of the Army, while Crossing the Potomac River.

Co B—Missing: L Alman.
Co. E—Wounded: Jessee Pope, G Finch, and prisoner. Missing, J H Bottoms.
Co E—Missing: G Bisher, John Wilkerson.

EIGHTEENTH NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

Battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 2 and 3.

Field and Staff—Lt Col McGill, wounded.

Co A—Wounded: Corpl E S Rhyne, private W Howard. Missing: Sergts W Smith, private M M Harman.

Co B—Wounded: Srgts D Storm, C Ward, corpl T M Buss, privates J T Rackley, G King, D T Pate, H Edwards. Missing: Corpl T M Singlelary, private H Goodson.

Co C—Wounded: Srgts M J Ward, N A Marlow, corpl H Hickman, privare D H Mull, J E Stephens. Missing: Prviate W A Bell. S O Cloer, J D Lee, T J Martin.

Co D—Wounded: Lt A A Inman, and known to be a prisoner; sgt A E Floyd, corpl J P Inman, J C Hartman, private G W Dawkins.

Co E—Killed: Privates J Wells, G W Garris.—Wounded: Lt P C Colvin corpl D J Corbett, G Costin, privates C W Blake, G H Croom, K C Lewis, L H Malpass, C J Pridgen, J J Woodcock. Missing; Sgts J M Moore, G W F Woodcock, privates H H Pridgen, D Mashburn, E Stanton, M A Taylor.

Co F—Killed: Lt A W McGregor. Wounded: Private H M Thomas. Missing: Capt A A Moffitt, Lt J W Stewart, private A Cameron.

Co G—Wounded: Sgt S S Averitt, private J H Dyer. Missing: Lt W G Nixon, private W Camp.

Co H—Killed: Private R Woodell. Wounded: Sgt H Hall, privates H Barefoot, J R Jackson. Missing: J R Baldwin, W H Bullard, J T Green, J A Hinson, H C Long, J W Mitchell, J W Tedder.

Co I—Wounded: D Eryer. Missing: D W Wells, J T Blanton, J E Beggarly, T M Cassey, W M Snow.

Co K—Killed: Sgt J E Richardson. Wounded: Lt A H Tolar, privates C A Blackwelder, R Loller. Missing: A W Campbell, J Horney, W Ingram, J W McKoy, J Gillespie.

Skirmish near Hagerstown, Md.

Co A.—Sgt A J Bullard. Missing—Privates J A Barkley.
Co B—Missing—J E Richman.
Co C—Missing—E R Yanse.
Co D—Killed—R Regan. Missing—J Wright.
Co E—Missing—Capt J Moore, private Z T Durham.
Co F—Missing—N A McNeil, A Lovelace.
Co G—Missing—G Carlton, W Flowers, J H Daney.
Co I—Missing—D Riggs.
Co K—Missing—S T Bisie.

List of Casualties of the 18th Regiment, in bringing up the rear of the Army while crossing the Potomac river.

Co A—Missing—Private W Hall.
Co C—Missing—Private A Klutts, J Hartman.
Co D—Missing—Private R Kelshan.
Co E—Missing—Private W J Covington, M J Smith, R. R. Reeves.
Co H—Missing—Privates M McKeel, A Hall.
Co I—Missing—Private J Quin.
Co K—Missing—Private W Burney.

[The 28th was published some days ago.—ED.]

THIRTY THIRD NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1st, 2d and 3rd.

Field and Staff—Maj J H Saunders, wounded and taken prisoner.

Co A—Killed—Capt H H Baker, Lieut T A Cowan, Sergt R W Shields. Private W M Hallman. Wounded—W H Powers, leg and neck; J Cordon, slightly; A Ellis, slightly; A S Stewart, in hand; T A Shin, arm; T O Comrel, arm; J A Statt, A Ramsour, S W Guy. Missing—Lt C L Turner, Segt M E Hicks, Private J A Statt.

Co B—Killed—W J Hagans. Wounded; Lt P T Anthony, ankle; Sergt W M Howard and prisoner; W J Calhoun, arm; Corp J R Purvis, hip; privates J Braswell, shoulder; W J Godwin thigh; W Gray, arm amputated, and prisoner; B Gray, thigh; W Harrell, shoulder; W Hyat, severely and prisoner; W H Tolston, thigh; W Vainnight foot. Missing—Sergt B Stevenson, privates W F Hoard, R Armstrong.

Co. C.—Wounded Capt D M Corzine, in leg; Lieut W H Gibson, severvely, and prisoner; sgt V M Plott, privates S G Brantley, leg, amputated; R M Gillespie, in side; G W M Goodman, thigh; C S Tucker, in groins. Missing—Corps R S Suther, J J Geodman, privates T Nading, Geo Petre, Amzy Petre, Sanford Shelton, Noah Lewis, Adam Tucker, R M Shefler.

Co D—Wounded—Sergt S F Joines, and prisoner; F C Pardew, and prisoner; Corps R F Stetler, D D Durham, in foot; privates A Patterson, and prisoner; Caleb Curtin, shoulder; Jas McClean, foot; Sergt A Jennings, in face; Lieut M F Joines, slightly, and prisoner. Missing—Privates John Wilks, Jessee Hawkins.

Co E—Killed—Lt John Caldwell, privates N W Vick. Wounded—Corp Alfred Eason, severely and prisoner; privates Jas Everett, severely; Anderson High severely; Missing—Lt John C Cowper, Segts W Brinkley, W D Duke, privates David Boyt, Moses Branton.

Co F—Wounded—Lt J W Gibbs, slightly; Lt S C Watson, mortally and prisoner; privates John Emory, severely; Richard Barry, slightly. Missing—Sergt J B Gibbs, privates Isaac Morris. Killed—Private Henry Gibbs.

Co G—Killed—L C Bodenhammer. Wounded—Lieut Joseph Mills, foot; private W A Arnett, thigh, and prisoner.

Co H—Killed—Private Francis Hanser. Wounded—Capt R Gatling, slightly; privates W N Shoaf, shoulder; G W Moore, leg; Mathias Blake, shoulder; W R Ballance, leg. Missing—Privates Henry Gibbs, N Swindell, G Williams, Mathis Blake.

Co I—Killed—Privatr J Fulton. Wounded—Privates J B Shrievers, slightly, S M Kiger, severely, and prisoner, A N Craters, severely, and prisoner, T J Williams.—Missing—Corpl T S Kiger; Privates W L Long, W H Glasscock, E H Shore, T M Lashmit, T Stewart, F Brinkley, H Brinkley, F Hetner.

Co K—Killed—Newsom Dail. Wounded—Corpl Bartlett, Private W Morring. Missing—J H Bailey, J H Gorris, John Howell.

Skirmish near Hagerstown, Md.

Co I—Missing—Bohnson Conrad, C M Anderson, T S Shulty, M T Stewart.
Co K—Missing—Sgts J M Dochy, J S Hughes, Privs P Clark, John Snead, A B Covington.

List of Casualties of 33d Regiment while Crossing the Potomac River as rear Guard of the Army.

Co A—Wounded—Jos A Barret, slightly in arm and missing. Missing—Heintzleman, J Murphy, J Dearman.
Co D—Missing—Lanchlin Oliver.
Co I—Wounded—Charles Rothrock. Missing—W Griffin, H Long.
Co C—Wounded—A Shore, severely and missing.—Missing—D C Shive, F Cook.
Co E—Missing—P Hare, J Hare, H Frawick.
Co H—Wounded—1st Lt E Price, severely. Missing—B Braswell, B Ford Andrews.

THIRTY-SEVENTH N. C. REGIMENT.

Battle of Gettysburg, July 1st, 2d and 3d, 1863.

Field and Staff—Lieut Col W G Morris, missing; (prisoner) Major Q N Brown, wounded; leg amputated.

Co A—Killed—Priv Ed Marlow. Wounded—Lt T Norwood, Willis Whitaker, arm amputated; Corp [illegible] May; Privates F R Anderson, head and arm, W [illegible] vis, leg, John Severt, neck, severe, F Bure, hand, [illegible] sing—Lt W J Alexander, Sergt W H Miller, Privates May, Jackson Ham.

Co B—Wounded—Sgts J E Fairchild, leg, J P [illegible] shoulder, severe; Privs C M Carlton, bowels, mortal; H Carlton, arm, severe, Abram Barlow, foot, D [illegible] bell, hip, slight, M Hodges, hand, Calvin Davis, shoulder; W T Low, hip, F Payne, S Green, shoulder, W P [illegible] shoulder. Missing—Privs E M Green, Wm Nelson, [illegible] Beller, A L Hartly, Alfred Miller.

Co C—Killed—Lt W W Dortrey, Corpl T L [illegible] Wounded—Capt L A Potts; Privates T R Alexander, J C Carpenter, shoulder, S B Crissenberry, arm; [illegible] ken, A J Healy, shoulder, S L Huchs, shoulder, [illegible] C Walker, leg, B Burlyson. Missing—J F Hunter, [illegible] M Coy, W L W Torrence.

Co D—Killed—Sgt E P Griffin, Private D Y Gaddy. Wounded—Lt W L Battle, in head and missing; Sergt [illegible] Staton, shoulder, Thos J Horn, knee, E B Bancom, [illegible] and leg; Privs R N Bivens, face, slight, Hiram Eason, arm and hip, E Gaddy, shoulder, severe, D A Liles, [illegible] C Mooney, head, slight, G B Neel, arm; E J Parker, leg, M B Simpson, thigh, severe, L G Parker, arm and side. Missing—John L Austin, H Bennette, M Eason, J D Girmen, J T Griffin, W A Griffin, E P Little, [illegible] Marsh, Wm Sellers, Hampton Truell.

Co E—Wounded—Sgt J F McCon, arm amputated; Corpl H S Baker, foot, severe, privates M A Coon, [illegible] B Eggers, G Maundy, chest, mortal. Missing—J Bass, W Strickland, J H Tester, J W Webster.

Co F—Wounded—Lt J B Petty, leg, Lt J T Forrest, leg and missing; Sgt R M Staly, head; Corpl W H Danal, thigh, severe; R G Gills, missing, privs R J Miller, thigh, severe, H Crouse, arm, B F Clary, thigh, J Bowman, knee, severe, W Killy, thigh. Missing—G W Saler, privs L Pashen, L H Pashen, A M Anderson, A Fox, W J Masten, A S Hannah, J Parsons, L H Edwards, J Row.

Co G—Killed—Lt J M Roister. Wounded—Lieut J Poole, leg and missing; Sgts L C Robnett, thigh, severe; J A Robnett, thigh and missing; Corpl E Tritte, head; priv W Dioon, hip, severe. Missing—B F Steadman, Barnes, J L Reid, J J Russell, G Barnes, S F Barnes, P Lorance, F C Watts.

Co H—Killed—Privs H A Wright, J P Craig. Wounded—Sgt J J Osman, arm, severe, G L Thomasson, [illegible] kle, severe; J P Glenn, breast. corpl T L Kendrick, privs F W Armstrong, head, J W Armstrong, leg, [illegible] Ratchford, arm, severe, W F A Dixson, arm, severe, [illegible] Hovis, leg, W C Good, leg; J J Whiteside, foot.

Co I—Killed—Privs Jas Clark, J S Taggart. Wounded—Sgt A F Montgomery, leg; Privs W P Lannis, [illegible] Moxville, leg, C Mooney, (and missing,) C M Orr, [illegible] der, S Kigor, F Smith, head, R A Sharp, leg, J P [illegible] Missing—Corpl M A McLoy, Privates Jas Brown, [illegible] Shore.

Co K—Killed—Oliver Hensley. Wounded—Sgt Johnston, shoulder, severe, privates M Stamper, C [illegible] Mendinhall, leg, H Trendenay, and missing. John H thigh, W Blevins, chest, M Blevins, thigh and [illegible] slight; E Blevins, ankle; M Beeman, thigh and [illegible] Phillips, and missing; A Blevins, and missing, Isham [illegible] vins, and missing, Lt W N Mickles, left on the field, supposed to be killed, priv Jas Landrith, chest. Missing—Privs G Duncan, J Mulkey, L E Williams, C C [illegible] John L Pugh, F B Parsons, W Sanders, J McGrady.

RECAPITULATION.

Lane's Brigade, Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
7th N C regt	5	83	52
18th "	5	89	36
28th "	12	73	84
33rd "	12	58	40
37th "	11	65	55
Total,	45	348	267

Skirmish near Hagerstown, Md.

	Killed.	Missing.
7th regt	–	3
33d "	–	9
18th "	1	14
Total,	1	26

While crossing the Potomac river as rear guard of the

	Wounded.	Missing.
7th regt,	2	5
18th "	–	11
28th "	–	8
33rd "	4	14
Total,	6	38

GRAND TOTAL.

Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
46	354	331

The missing in the battle of Gettysburg embrace prisoners, and many left on the field on the 3d in the of the enemy, and who are supposed to have been killed or wounded.

CONFLICT.—Our State Judges have decided persons who have put in substitutes for the war not liable to enrollment, but the Conscript Bureau has decided otherwise. Who now will give way, State or the Government? The following will terest those who have put in substitutes:

Lieut. Col. G. W. Lay, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Conscription, has recently issued the following circular in response to numerous applications information:

1. Under the recent call of the President, extending the conscript age, all substitutions have ceased be valid if the substitute be less than 45 years and is not otherwise exempt by law.

2. Membership, whether as officer or private, local organizations for home defence or special service, confers no claim to exemption from Confederate service; neither does service in the militia, unless case of officers actually in commission who have qualified.

3. Hereafter any one furnishing a substitute become liable in his own person whenever the service of the substitute are lost to the Government from cause other than the casulties of war.

4. Applications for exemption on any ground whatever, must first be addressed to the local enrolling officer, who, if he has not power to act, or is in doubt will refer them to the higher authority with report the facts. All such addressed direct to higher authority will necessarily and invariably be referred back for local examination and report; and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals against adverse decisions by local officers will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

5. Commandants of conscripts will give this the extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States.

THE BLACK FLAG UP.—It seems that the black flag is up at last and that henceforward there is to be no quarter given on either side. The Richmond *Sentinel* says:

The news from Fortress Monroe, to the effect that the enemy intend to murder two of our officers, in retaliation for those whom we have set apart as a retribution for the murder of two captives taken in Kentucky, will impress the most giddy with the seriousness which affairs have assumed. President Davis has shown a forbearance which has caused many who were incapable of appreciatng it—seeing that they keep themselves very carefully out of harm's way—to charge him with weakness. He very properly used every means to avert the bloody front which the war is now to wear. The fault is upon the enemy. Every drop of blood now to be shed on both sides is a crime of Lincoln. Of course, the intended sacrifice of our captive officers at Fortress Monroe will be sternly retaliated. That is to say, prisoners on both sides are henceforth to be put to death! The Black Flag is up at last; Lincoln has raised it, let fiends rejoice!

THE TWO ARMIES.—The *Examiner* of Saturday says:

Rumor, with some air of probability about it, yesterday located the headquarters of Gen. Lee in the vicinity of Gordonsville, with the different corps within communicating and supporting distance. Portions of Meade's army, cavalry and infantry, without pressing closely were, by the same report, located at Sperryville, Rappahannock county, stretching to Centreville and other points eastward. Their presence in some force in Rappahannock is sustained by the fact that a number of prisoners captured at Flint Hill reached here yesterday. Beyond this, nothing of the *status* of the two armies was known here yesterday, outside of official circles.